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The Eastern Poultryman



Vol. 5

Freeport, Maine, January, 1904

No. 4



Black Langshan Cockerel.

PUBLISHED
MONTHLY.

GEO. P. COFFIN, PUBLISHER.

FREEPORT, ME., U.S.A.

25 CENTS
A YEAR

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At the South Framingham show held Dec. 1-4, 1903, one of the largest score card shows in New England, my Barred Rocks won **every first prize competed for** in the open class, viz: 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, and 1st Pullet; also 3d Pen. This record, together with my winnings of previous years in such shows as Boston, Nashua, N. H., Milford, N. H., etc., places my line of Barred Rocks with the best. I have some of the finest Cockerels and Pullets this year that I ever raised, ready to show with the best or for extra breeders. Prices right. Write your wants and get the best.

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No. 1 Hudson Street,

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The Eastern Poultryman.

ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 5.

Freeport, Maine, January, 1904.

No. 4.

Egg Raising for Maine Farmers.

One of the most important of the many lines of work and instruction undertaken by the Maine State Poultry Association have been the lectures or institute meetings held in connection with its annual shows.

At the recent show in Lewiston Mr. A. F. Hunter spoke on egg raising as a business for Maine farmers. Mr. Hunter is a ready talker and holds his audience from start to finish. He has just returned from a visit to some of the principal egg farms in Maine, and had carefully studied the conditions that have made these farms so successful. He began by saying that there were opportunities for wealth, or at least comfort and competence which were little realized by farmers to-day. Poultry breeding was one of these opportunities. Massachusetts was the best market in the world for Maine poultrymen, as that state had bought twenty millions of eggs alone. This market was steadily growing and Boston was the distributing point. That state only produced four million dollars worth of eggs and purchased all the rest from other states. Maine has some abandoned farms, and those farms are the best in the world for poultry. We have many prosperous poultrymen here, but there is room for vastly more and no business connected with the farm that can be more profitable.

Speaking of his investigations in Lincoln county, Mr. Hunter said:

Although Lincoln county is one of the smallest in the state, it ranks fourth in number of fowls and number of eggs produced, being exceeded by the great counties of Cumberland, Penobscot and York only. There has just been a state census completed in Maine, and the number of hens in Lincoln county is given as 132,403, with an estimated value of eggs produced of \$136,897.05. In the U. S. census of 1900 the value of the poultry in Lincoln county is given as \$54,000 and total of eggs produced at 959,190 dozens; as the average value of Maine eggs that year was 15.3 cents a dozen, the eggs in Lincoln county would be worth \$146,755.07.

THE VARIETIES KEPT.

It is evident to the student of conditions there that the business has grown by contact. One man increased the number of hens he kept and by so doing increased his cash product; his neighbor saw that he was getting good money by producing eggs for Boston people to eat, and was influenced by seeing it to increase his own poultry work, and thus secure more of the desired dollars himself; we think that substantially all of the decidedly great development of egg production in that section has come about in that perfectly natural manner. We learned that ten or a dozen years ago nearly all the fowls kept were Leghorns and mongrels; now there is rarely a Leghorn to be seen in the whole district. The bulk of the fowls seen are Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks with the indications

rather pointing to a slightly greater number of Reds than Rocks, although it might necessitate a carefully taken census to determine that one variety exceeded the other in numbers. Here and there Light Brahmas were to be seen, and more rarely still flocks of White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks. In naming these varieties we wish to be understood as meaning "farmers" stock rather than that they had been bred to standard requirements. The demand of Boston dealers for a good sized brown (or brownish) egg has effected the radical change in stock, from the Leghorns and mongrels of eight or ten years ago to the larger bodied brown egg layers now seen there, and the change has put many extra dollars into the pockets of the farmers of Maine.

HOUSING AND YARDING THE STOCK.

Most of the houses are just the common farm poultry houses, ten to fifteen feet long by ten or twelve feet wide, with thirty, forty or fifty birds in a flock, and when it is intended to increase the stock another similar house is built, off at a little distance. Now and then a longer house is seen, as, for instance, those of Mr. Simmons of Waldoboro, and Mrs. Hitchcock of Damariscotta, which are fifty feet long and house respectively 200 and 240 birds, all running together. Mr. Simmons keeps his birds through a second winter, selling off a hundred two-year old hens and buying a hundred well grown pullets each fall, and the two hundred head of layers are housed in the 50x12 feet house, set just south of the barnyard and opening into the slightly sloping acre of orchard, and this liberal yard room is fenced in for them to range over at will. Mrs. Hitchcock is one of the most successful poultry women we have ever met and (like most of the other Lincoln county poultry growers) she gives her birds but about two square feet of floor space in the house.

Mr. Waterman, of Waldoboro, keeps about 500 head of Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Light Brahmas, housing them in about a dozen houses of slightly differing sizes and shapes, and yet considerably alike. These houses he had built out of old lumber got from old buildings he had torn down in making alterations or bought from time to time as opportunity offered, and the size and shape of a building would be varied to suit the dimensions of the lumber. He has in all about 3,000 square feet of floor space for his 500 birds, an average of six feet per bird. In one house 14x22 feet in size he houses sixty to sixty-five birds; in another 10x20 feet, with shingled walls and four half windows for light, he houses fifty to sixty birds. An old barn shed he has made over into a hen house, and in the second story, which is 14½x20 feet in size, he puts fifty to sixty birds during the winter, and these birds have no outside run; these birds are drafted out for sitters in the spring and then added to houses having yards. The yards are large

enclosures, of orchard or sloping hillside, and the birds from three or four houses may have the run of one yard. Mr. Waterman was formerly a ship carpenter, hence knows all the ins and outs of building.

Almost without exception these Maine farmers sell off the old birds every fall and have a stock of pullets ready to go into the houses to take up the duty of winter laying. We mentioned Mr. Simmons' keeping one hundred year-olds and buying one hundred pullets each year. This is because he is so situated, with so much other work, he cannot well raise the chickens himself. He acknowledged the difficulty of getting as good pullets as he could raise, it standing to reason that if a man is going to sell twenty-five or fifty pullets he will not sell his best ones—he wants the best ones—for that's human nature. Mr. Simmons also believes that pullets lay no more eggs in winter than the year-olds and knows that it isn't always possible to pick out the two-year-olds when selling them off to market; he sometimes sells a year-old if she is evidently a poor layer. He pointed out one white hen with considerable Asiatic blood in her that he is certain has never stopped laying. Three or four times he has mentally marked her for the block, but would see her on the nest within a day or two, and, although fully five years old, she is still busy about the house and orchard. We asked Mr. Simmons if the one hundred old birds sold would pay for the one hundred pullets bought, and he replied that they would usually sell for a little more than the pullets cost. He pays fifty cents apiece for pullets, that being the standard price thereabouts and the returns for the last two lots of hens shipped were: Twenty hens, \$13.05; twenty hens, \$11.50. That is eleven cents apiece over the fifty cents apiece the pullets cost.

FOODS AND FEEDING.

Mash once a day and mixed corn and oats the other two feeds would roughly describe the method of feeding, with the reservation that there are many slight variations in the method. Mr. Waterman feeds equal parts wheat and cracked corn for dry grain. He mixed the meals of which the mash is made as follows: Three parts corn meal, three parts gluten meal, six parts shorts, one part meat meal or beef scraps. About one-third of the whole bulk of the mash is turnips or beets cooked till soft and mashed fine, then the mixed meal is stirred in. He raises about an acre of barley each year, and puts the unthreshed barley in the pens in the evening for the hens to begin work upon the first thing in the morning. Sometimes he raises a piece of buckwheat instead, and, curiously enough, it was because he had raised a considerable piece of buckwheat and knew of no way to dispose of it that he started into poultry raising. He had heard that buckwheat was a good food for poultry, so he got quite a flock of hens to eat up the

big crop of buckwheat; he found eggs were the easiest possible crop to market and paid well, so increased his poultry buildings until he now keeps about five hundred head.

Mr. Simmons feeds all the barley he can get, and feeds but little corn. He raises some 100 to 150 bushels of barley each year, and feeds it in the straw, unthreshed; the threshing of the barley gives the birds needed exercise. As Mr. Simmons was one of the farmers especially commended by Boston commission dealers for the fine quality of eggs he sends to market, the fact that he "feeds but little corn" is especially noticeable, showing that it is not necessary to feed heavily of corn to produce strong, rich, highly-colored eggs. A food element of notable value with him is the skim-milk from seven cows; this skim-milk is made into curds and fed to the hens, and that curd makes fine-bodied eggs. The curds, too, furnish the most of the animal food fed to his two hundred birds. He buys some butchers' trimmings in winter, when milk is not plenty, cooks them and feeds to the birds.

Mrs. Hitchcock feeds a mash which is made of "mixed feed" and beef scraps, with about one-third cooked vegetable; and feeds no wheat at all, the grain feeds being half corn and half oats. She thinks the mixed feed, which she buys, contains all the wheat food elements the birds should have; it appears to be a mixture of "fancy mids" and medium-ground shorts. She makes the cooked vegetables of either potatoes, beets, carrots or turnips, and for her 450 birds uses one and a half bushels "mixed feed" and six quarts of beef scraps. For green food her chief reliance is sugar beets, split in halves and put in the houses; the birds pick out all the flesh, leaving nothing but the shells.

The importance of keeping crushed shells and sharp grit constantly accessible to the fowls is fully understood, and the grit and shell boxes were everywhere in evidence.

THE RESULTING PROFITS.

From this general survey of farmers' methods in Maine it will be readily seen that there is no such thing as "intensive" egg farming practiced, and, consequently, no extravagant claims of extreme profits. One farmer would tell me he could make a dollar a year profit on each hen kept, another would say he could make a dollar to a dollar and a half profit, depending upon the cost of grain and other conditions, and many that we talked with do not keep a carefully itemized debit and credit account, being satisfied that "the hens paid them well." In some instances exact figures were given. Mr. Wm. Geyer, of Friendship, keeps about 150 head of fowls and his profits for eight years ranged from \$147 (the lowest) to \$193 (the highest), with an average of about \$165 per year. Mr. W. D. Hoffses of South Waldoboro, keeps about 400 head and his profits last year were \$1.40 per hen, with an increase of one hundred in number. If the value of the increase of stock was figured the profit per head would be nearer \$1.60 per head. Mr. Waterman said he could make his hens pay a profit of \$1.50 each a year, and Mr. Simmons gave the same figure. He sold 1925 dozen eggs last year for \$481.25. The highest price returned was 45 cents a dozen and the average for the year was just about 25 cents a dozen. Mrs. Hitchcock told us her hens paid her about \$2 apiece profit, and that they averaged about ten dozen eggs apiece in a year;

she sells off practically all of her old birds each year, and reckoning the (about) fifty cents apiece the birds sell for and the ten dozen eggs as averaging twenty-five cents per dozen gives \$3 income per bird, allowing about \$1 as the cost of the food would leave about \$2 per head profit. In 1899 she kept 380 head and her sales were \$918.71; in 1900 her sales were \$927.65 and as grain was low in price, the food cost was only 65 to 70 cents per bird.

Accepting \$1.50 per bird as a fair average profit it is a perfectly simple proposition that 200 hens will pay their owner \$300 in a year, that 400 hens will pay their owner \$600 a year, and that if one feels that he needs an increased cash income all he has to do is to increase his poultry work in proportion. The chief business of these successful egg farmers is general farming, and broadly speaking, it is by farming that they make their living. The poultry is the cash producing end of the farm work, and supplies the money for the numerous needs of everyday life. The capital invested is surprisingly small, when the annual cash returns are considered; it is safe to say that the total investment does not equal the average annual profit from the flocks, and in most cases the actual cash investment is almost none at all, because the buildings are built by home labor, at odd times, and the lumber cut from the home wood lot and sawed at a neighboring saw mill. Those "thrifty" Maine farmers know how to take every advantage of circumstances and opportunities, and that's the reason they are "thrifty." They saw that there were good dollars to be picked up by producing eggs for the Boston market, and they have gone on increasing their poultry work as their desire for Boston dollars increased. The example they have set for us is an easy one to emulate. Produce what the consuming public is eager for and the reward is sure and constant, and the comfortable circumstances of these Maine farmers may be ours. That they are in comfortable circumstances a hundred direct evidences attest; buildings well kept up, things neat and tidy, a general appearance of prosperity and practically no farms "for sale." It is not necessary to "read between the lines"; the moral is writ large, and it is all told in the few simple words—there is a big profit in eggs!

The Poultry Business.

There is a distinction between poultry keeping and poultry business. When profit is sought as a whole or partial means of livelihood we have a business. Success in the poultry business depends upon many and varied rules and conditions which have no direct connection with the breeding, feeding and general care of poultry.

Perhaps poultry journalism has neglected this fundamental principle too much. Perhaps we have magnified the details of the workshop where the goods are made and overlooked somewhat the equally important matters connected with the disposal of the goods at a profit.

Probably the most important factor in a successful business is that the business man or woman be well and favorably known throughout the field where his goods are offered for sale. Advertising, good quality, and honorable dealing are, therefore, essential.

The poultryman who cannot create and maintain a good reputation at home where he is personally and intimately known, contains within himself the po-

sitive elements of failure, no matter how great his skill in producing good goods may be. A conscientious, fair-minded, honorable man has, by the constant practice of business virtue, acquired a self-respect which unconsciously stamps itself upon all his business conversation and business literature. While he may be more or less unconscious of this the public recognize it intuitively and instantly.

If a person's mind is filled with distrust, envy, jealousy or low-born prejudice against his competitors, his neighbors, his business associates or allies, those qualities will surely be reflected in his conversation, business correspondence and literature. Such a person should study to keep his mouth shut and should employ some bright individual to write his letters and his advertising literature. Otherwise, it will only be a question of time when he will join the great majority who do not succeed in business.

We all doubt the man who doubts. We all distrust the man who distrusts. This may not be always just or wise, but it is an inherent and unchangeable principle in our human nature. Those who do not know this do not know mankind.

The writer recently examined the circular of a poultry breeder who belonged to the class of unprofessional professional poultrymen. The description of standard bred, heavy-laying stock was uncommonly excellent and received the support of a number of testimonials from satisfied customers—the strongest feature that can be put in any circular.

But to all this was added an attempt to discount the work and the claims of other breeders. Even the testimonials were offered with the suggestion that other testimonials were unreliable. The tone of the circular as a whole broadly suggested an attempt to deceive the reader into believing that the writer has a monopoly on good stock, honesty of purpose, fair dealing, and satisfied customers.

It is sometimes the case that certain special products have not arrived at the point where there are large numbers of competent and reliable producers. If but few firms in the country were making food and durable shoes and were hampered by a host of dishonest manufacturers of shoddy goods, they would be justified in defending themselves against an illegitimate competition; but the breeding of fine poultry is a business that is conducted by thousands of competent and thoroughly honorable breeders who do not feel obliged to defend themselves in an unprofessional manner. Poultrymen who do not get the results from their advertising that they think they should, ought to examine closely their own business methods; the trouble may lie there.—*Poultry Keeper*.

Poultry Notes.

In having food constantly before fowls the great risk run is of having them too fat.

One advantage with ducks is that they can be made ready for market at ten weeks old and will weigh twice as much as chickens of the same age.

Of fowls the guinea is the nearest self-supporting. There are a good table fowl and lay a goodly number of eggs.

In order to avoid roup trouble so common in the fall early winter, be sure that their roosting places are dry and that draughts are avoided. Nothing tells so quickly on the health of the fowls as dampness in their quarters.

Maine State Poultry Show.

The third annual exhibition of the Maine State Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held at City Hall, Lewiston, Jan. 5, 6, 7 and 8, and was in many respects the most successful show held by this progressive organization. While the number of entries was slightly below that of former years, there was a larger number of exhibitors, which shows that the interest is growing; and while many of the exhibitors were making their first show, the quality of the stock exhibited indicates that they have learned how to produce good stock and how to select the exhibition specimens.

In Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes, some splendid birds were shown, and several of them were sold at good prices, to go to other states and to figure in other shows.

As has been the practice at the preceding shows, the birds were shown in two classes, the "State of Maine" and Open Classes, which really divided the competition, and made it practically two shows. Again the sliding scale system of prizes was in use, with its usual disagreeable features, its added work for the officers of the association, and the uncertainty as to value of prizes won by any exhibitor until an inventory of the birds in his class had been made.

This system, we understand, was first put in practice at the Chicago show several years ago but has been superseded there by the system in use in other shows like Boston and New York, and which with the change in entry fee, and amount of prizes can be successfully used by any show, and we hope to see it in use at the next exhibition held by this association.

The judging was all done by the score card system by A. C. Hawkins, W. B. Atherton, D. J. Lambert and Geo. P. Coffin; Mr. Hawkins judging the Barred Rocks, in open class; Mr. Atherton all open class Wyandottes, Brahmas and Leghorns; Mr. Lambert, Buff and White Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes and State of Maine Barred Rocks, Minorcas and Hamburgs; Mr. Coffin, all R. I. Reds, Orpingtons, Houdans, Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

OPEN CLASS.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. H. A. Nichols, Lewiston, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; F. A. Quimby, E. Rochester, N. H., 2 cock, 4 hen, 1, 2 pullet; E. E. Peacock, Kent's Hill, 3, 4 cock, 1, 3 hen, 3 pullet, 1 pen; I. V. McKenney, Auburn, 2 pen, Howard Hicks, Woodfords, 3 pen.

Buff Plymouth Rocks. I. V. McKenney, Auburn, 1, 3 cock, 3 hen, 1 ckl; W. E. Blaisdell, E. Rochester, N. H., 2 cock, 3 hen; Melvin Fall, Jr., Salmon Falls, N. H., 1, 2 hen, 2 ckl, 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet; H. L. Hunton, Oakland, 4 ckl; Frank Simmons, Auburn, 1 pen.

White Wyandottes. Silas Bartlett, Lewiston, 1, 2 cock, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet; C. B. Frost, Salisbury, Mass., 3 cock, 3 pen; A. L. Merrill, Auburn, 1 pen; F. S. Winslow, Freeport, 2 pen.

Buff Wyandottes. All prizes to A. L. Merrill.

Dark Brahmas. All prizes to C. W. Bennett, Freeport.

Single Combs R. I. Reds. Burton D. Todd, Lawrence, Mass., 1, 2 cock, 1 hen, 1, 2 ckl, 4 pen; V. C. Morton, Freeport, 3 cock, 3 hen; Elm Hill Dairy Farm,

Hallowell, 4 cock, 2 hen, 1, 3 pullet, 3 pen; E. T. Perkins, Kennebunkport, 4 hen, 2 pullet; Geo. B. Jacobs, Stroudwater, 3, 4 ckl; F. M. Flint, Portland, 4 pullet; Geo. P. Dearborn, West Falmouth, 1 pen; Willis Snow, Freeport, 2 pen.

Rose Comb, R. I. Reds. E. T. Perkins, 1 cock, 1 ckl, 1 pen; F. M. Flint, 1, 3, 4 pullets; Burton D. Todd, 2 pullet; Ernest E. Cross, So. Portland, 2 ckl.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Elm Hill Dairy Farm, 1 cock, 1, 2 hen, 1, 3 ckl, 3 pullet, 1 pen; F. H. Lyford, Auburn, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pullet.

Buff Leghorns. All prizes to E. T. Perkins.

Houdans. All prizes to F. M. Cummings, Lewiston.

STATE OF MAINE CLASSES.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Daniel Stewart, Richmond, 1 cock, 2, 3 hen, 4 ckl, 1, 3 pullet, 3 pen; John P. Leavitt, Topsham, 2 cock, 1 hen; I. N. Loring, Auburn, 3 cock, 2, 3 ckl; L. C. Whiting, Norridgewock, 1 ckl; Fred P. Haynes, Ellsworth, 2 pullet, 1 pen; Mrs. G. A. Jones, Auburn, 2 pen.

White Plymouth Rocks. Roscoe Copeland, Dexter, 1 cock, 1, 2 hen, 2 pullet, 1 pen; J. F. Thomas, Freeport, 1 pullet.

Buff Plymouth Rocks. F. M. Cummings, 1 ckl, 1, 2 pullets; H. C. Norris, Winthrop, 2 pullet.

Silver Wyandottes. All prizes to H. C. Norris.

Golden Wyandottes. All prizes to H. C. Norris.

White Wyandottes. Chas. M. Brown, Freeport, 1 cock, 1, 2, 3 hen, 1 pullet; Lunt & Curtis, Freeport, 1, 3 ckl; Thos. Jordan, Auburn, 2 cock, 2 ckl.

Partridge Wyandottes. Webb Donnell, Kent's Hill, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1, 2 ckl; 2 pullet, 1 pen; L. L. Leavitt, East Auburn, 2 hen, 1 pullet.

Single Comb R. I. Reds. C. E. Clarke, Randolph, 1 cock, 1 hen, 3 ckl; W. B. Richardson, East No. Yarmouth, 1, 2, 3 pullet; V. C. Morton, Freeport, 1 ckl; C. F. Wilson, Topsham, 2 ckl; E. T. Perkins, 1 pen; Ellis S. Gray, Mechanic Falls, 2 pen.

Rose Comb, R. I. Reds. E. T. Perkins, 1 cock; F. A. Golderman, Mechanic Falls, 2 cock, 2 pullet; Geo. E. Coombs, Yarmouthville, 1 pullet; Howard A. Waite, So. Freeport, 1 pen.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns. All prizes to Eugene K. Gerry, Sanford.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Ernest E. Larrabee, Auburn, 1 cock, 1 ckl; Lewis E. Williams, W. Bowdoin, 1 pullet.

Single Comb White Leghorns. Geo. C. Roberts, Woodfords, 1 ckl.

Buff Leghorns. All prizes to Lewis E. Williams.

Buff Orpingtons. Roscoe Copeland, 1 pullet.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks. All prizes to H. L. Hunton, Oakland.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks. All prizes to H. L. Hunton.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs. All prizes to Lewis E. Williams.

Black Minorcas. All prizes to Leroy Stone, Lewiston.

AWARDS ON DRESSED POULTRY AND EGGS.

Best 5 pairs of dressed poultry—Asa Fisher, 1 and 2, Sabattus.

Best pair fowl, any breed—Fisher 1; I. V. McKenney, 2 and 3.

Best pair chickens, any breed—Fisher, 1 and 2; McKenney, 3.

Heaviest pair fowl—Fisher, 1; McKenney 2 and 3.

Best dozen brown eggs—V. P. DeCoster, Buckfield, 1; L. C. Robbins, Lewiston, 2.

Best dozen white eggs—Leroy Stone, Lewiston, 1; L. C. Robbins, 2.

Heaviest dozen eggs—Leroy Stone, 1; Asa Fisher, 2.

The exhibit of dressed poultry was a remarkable one for quality, and far ahead of any show here in previous years, and by a prominent expert was pronounced to be equal in quality to any show in the dressed poultry exhibits in Canada and England. Mr. Fisher's stock is the result of a first cross of Lt. Brahmas and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The display of incubators, brooders, foods and specialties was good. The A. L. & E. F. Goss Company of Lewiston had a complete line of everything needed by the hen or her owner. Mr. Thomas H. Sclater had charge of the exhibit and with assistants was kept busy explaining and taking orders for the various kinds of goods which his firm is handling. They had a complete line of the Cornell and Peep O'Day Incubators and Brooders, Prairie State Incubators, Mann and Humphrey Bone Cutters, and many kinds of foods, grit, shells, drinking fountains and other supplies.

Mr. Sclater informed us that although the attendance at the show was smaller than usual, the buyers were more numerous and that his actual sales would more than double that of any previous show. Judging from the way we saw orders placed for food in ton lots, and incubators and brooders in lots of two to six, it seemed to us that the poultry industry in Maine must be in a healthy condition.

Geo. B. Haskell of Lewiston showed a full line of Cyphers Incubators, Brooders, Colony houses, foods and supplies and made numerous sales.

The Greene Chick Feed Co., had a display of their goods which created a good impression.

The Manley Cup for the ten highest scoring Barred Plymouth Rocks was won by E. E. Peacock, Kent's Hill, Me. This cup is to be won three years in succession before becoming the property of the exhibitor. At the show a year ago, Mr. Peacock missed the cup by only a narrow margin. As every bird shown by him this year was bred from his own matings he feels well satisfied with the progress his stock is making.

The string of White Wyandottes shown by Silas Bartlett was a splendid lot throughout, and by their excellence surprised even the judges who pronounced them the best lot of White Wyandottes seen this season.

Mr. Burton D. Todd of Lawrence, Mass., had a fine lot of Single Comb R. I. Reds which well deserved the high scores.

Elm Hill Dairy Farm and E. T. Perkins each showed a nice string of birds as at the Freeport show, and Willis Snow and V. C. Morton had some good birds in line, while the first prize on breeding pen went to Geo. P. Dearborn.

At the annual meeting of the association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President, E. E. Peacock, Kent's Hill; Vice President, Silas Bartlett, Lewiston; Secretary, A. L. Merrill, Auburn; Treasurer, Thomas H. Sclater, Lewiston.

Executive Committee, the above named officers *ex-officio* and Chas. L. Cushman, Auburn; Geo. P. Coffin, Freeport; H. L. Hunton, Oakland; Geo. A. Jones, Auburn; T. M. Lombard, Auburn.

The dates selected for the next show

are Dec. 6, 7, 8, 9, 1904. The place is as yet undecided, invitations having been received from Portland, Auburn and Waterville. The matter remains with the Executive Committee, among whom there seems to be some differences of opinion.

A number of exhibitors expressed a preference for Portland, and it is probable that the gate receipts would be larger there, while on the other hand the expense of holding the show there would be considerable higher than in Lewiston or Auburn.

The lectures held during the show were well attended. We publish a part of Mr. Hunter's lecture. Mr. John H. Robinson, editor of *Farm Poultry*, gave a detailed account of the manner in which the great egg farms in Rhode Island are conducted and as their methods are applicable in Maine the speaker was closely followed and many questions were discussed by all. The lecture was much appreciated by all.

Prof. Gowell of the Maine Experiment Station, explained the methods of selection, breeding and care by which he has been enabled to produce the heavy laying hens.

Whatever the opponents to "trap nest theory" may advance in favor of their arguments, they must admit that in actual practice, where the records have been kept, and proper selection made as has been done at Orono, the average production of the birds has been increased and the heavy layers as well as the poor layers identified so that the one could be kept as an egg producer and the other marketed instead of being kept in the flock at the expense of those which were laying.

At Orono, as well as at many other poultry farms where positive identification of the layers has been possible, it has been found that the term "egg type" is a misnomer. One by one the old notions and superstitions are giving place to modern ideas, and the poultry industry is continually advancing.

Mr. Hunter, speaking of winter eggs paying the profit, says:

First: Hatch the chickens early.

Second: Keep them growing so the pullets shall come to laying before cold weather.

Third: Keep them laying by good care and good food.

The whole secret of keeping poultry profitably is summed up in those three rules and all that I have been able to learn in twenty years of careful study is concentrated into them.

It is comparatively easy, by following this method of raising early laying pullets and keeping them laying, to get from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five eggs a piece within a year of laying maturity; then turn the birds off to the butcher, and put other early laying pullets in their places. There is no magic about this. In fact, its very simplicity is a stumbling block to a great many. It is the simple problem of hatching the chickens early, keeping them growing so they will be fully matured and begin laying before the cold weather overtakes them, and then keep them laying; and pullets thus early hatched, got to laying early, kept laying for a year and then sold to market, will pay the owner the net profit of 50c to \$2.00 a piece.

Here in New England it is the winter eggs, eggs laid when prices are high, that pay the cream of this profit. In proof of this I want to give you the figures of one hundred and twenty-five fowls on my

farm in December and January, and then in the following April.

Number of eggs. Sold for Profit			
December.....	1,626	\$51.49	\$37.43
January.....	2,068	51.70	37.64
April.....	2,232	27.50	13.84

The December and January eggs paid each month over \$37.00 profit, while April, with a larger number of eggs, paid only \$13.37 profit. Everybody's hens are laying in April and eggs are low in price, and pay but very little profit after paying for their food.

Oh! What Will the Harvest Be?

Poultry well hatched is half raised; well raised, half sold. You should now be beginning to realize what your young stock is going to be; whether it justified the care you gave it while growing, or sad to relate, whether it deserved greater care than was given it. Stock that is to be reserved for breeders should shortly be taken in from the range, if they have not already been so handled. Commodious, large, roomy houses and yards should be turned over to the fowls. The food question will be considered. In every way the best of care will be indulged in that the maturing stock may grow on undisturbed, finally rounding out into robust breeding stock.

Stock that has not been properly raised will show it plainly, but by the most rigid, intensive care may be brought out to a considerable extent, although it will never recuperate and develop into as good breeding stock as it otherwise would have, had it been properly raised. If the poultrymen of this country would bear in mind that better care of the flocks would insure better hatches of their eggs, I am sure that they would be amply repaid for any extra care given. Strong stock will throw off disease, where weak stock will die. There should be argument sufficient in this last expression to convince any one that the care of breeding stock is of the utmost importance.

But, "What will the harvest be?" A glance over your flock no doubt, reminds you that you have reaped as you planted. If you hatched weak chicks from weak stock last spring, what have you now but weak stock? Notwithstanding the fact that it may look strong enough all toggled out in a brand new coat of feathers, yet under it all, running in their very blood, is weakness, only waiting for a slight cold or a neglect to bring it most forcibly to your notice. One can pretty nearly tell by the feathering of his stock which have had a set back, and which are the stronger.

If you are in possession of weak stock and are willing, it may not be time wasted to try and make something out of them, but it would be my advice to dispose of them and start anew. As sure as you breed from stock that is weak you will ever have poor hatches, and weak chicks, and be wondering what on earth is the matter with the incubator.

When buying stock it is customary to make inquiry as to its fancy points, winnings, age, strain, and so on, but how often do we hear of an inquiry regarding the breeding qualities of a fowl? I am acquainted with parties that have bought prize-winning stock from which to breed, and you may judge of their surprise when it was found that they were barren, absolutely sterile. But as this had not been taken into consideration when the deal was made, of course nothing could be done. As the value of stock really lies

in its ability to reproduce itself, it should be seen that you are getting what you think you are.—*Poultry Gazette*.

Practical Hints from a Practical Poultry Farm.

Next to cleanliness, feeding is the most important factor in poultry raising for eggs. In the first place nothing will be gained by feeding musty or "hot" grain or meal. Let all your feed be first-class if it does cost a little more. Don't feed your stock the same thing day after day. Would you like to eat beefsteak every meal or even once every day? No, decidedly not; likewise the poultry; they require variety. As a writer says: "Variety is the spice of life," and it is easily applied to poultry.

When feeding soft feed, feed in the morning, as it gets in the system promptly, the fowls having had nothing since the previous night, which is about digested. Let your noon meal be of grain and light, scattering well for the exercise of scratching is essential to promote laying. Feed a good meal in the evening; let it be the heaviest, and if you are feeding corn, now is the time to use it. Our evening meal has been for a long time mixed corn, wheat and hulled oats, equal parts, and we just say here that few have the success in getting eggs that we do.

There are many, many poultry articles in various periodicals, but few tell you the quantity to feed. We will not try to do this, but will give a few hints along that line. Don't scrimp nor overfeed. Neither will pay.

Feed your chickens just what they are eager for; no more, for the balance is worse than wasted. When you find out how much it takes, stick to that quantity, as there is a whole lot in systematic feeding. We on an average feed about a quart of grain to every 16 fowls, having done so for the last three years with good results. In addition to the above, care should be taken as to the grit and water. Always have plenty of grit, either oyster shells, crushed rock or old mortar. Fresh water in substantial, convenient receptacles is essential, bone dust and clover are good additions to the feeding. Green stuff is essential to health, which is a necessity to egg producers, and water makes the egg almost, as the egg is almost all liquid.

Secure some leaves in the woods; it is the finest litter for your hennery. Have your coop dry and well ventilated. White-wash every nook and cranny if possible. Have no openings on the north side, but do have windows for the sunlight to enter on any other side.

Never let your hens roost among old trees and branches at night. They become greatly infested with every known tree vermin. To wind up our little talk we would say that we have conducted a poultry farm for ten years, and find there is nothing in our success but the words constant attention or non-neglect.—*This for That*.

The Care and Feeding of Fowls.

There is no subject connected with the farming interests of our State upon which there is a wider range of thought and opinion than the care and feeding of fowls. In presenting these ideas on the subject we do not attempt to lay down infallible rules, by means of which success is assured. Years of experience have taught us that stock is not all alike although it may bear the same family

name; therefore the first essential for the poultry raiser is to obtain good stock. By this we mean stock of good health and vigor; if these can be combined with fancy points, so much the better, but never sacrifice vitality for fine feathers.

Having secured the desired flock, a home must now be provided. This home should be fitted up with care equal to that given the homes of other animals on the farm. Biddy is not so particular about a nice home as that it shall be light, warm and clean. If a new house is to be built we should prefer a one story building, always facing the south. We would build long and narrow, dividing the interior into rooms 12 feet wide by 16 feet long, with one large south window in each room, as near the center of the front as possible and 18 inches from the floor. This window should be so arranged as to drop at the top, to afford proper ventilation. Houses should always be provided with floors unless the ground is uncommonly hard and dry, as dampness is a sure breeder of roup and canker. Each room, 12 by 16 feet, would accommodate twenty fowls, which is our ideal flock. Whenever large flocks are raised there are always different grades and sizes among the chicks, and if divided into twenties each grade can be placed by itself and much better results obtained.

Since a large part of the profits of poultry comes by way of the chicks raised, this subject must not be passed by. The writer has never been the possessor of either incubator or brooder other than that provided by nature, but we strive to make the most of these. The first point in raising chicks in the good old way is to make Mrs. Biddy understand that she is a servant and must conform to some sort of rules and regulations. This is not a difficult task if kindness and patience are used. When the chicks are taken from the nests they are placed in large boxes near sunny windows, and when twenty-four hours old are fed on bread soaked in milk or water. We feed five times a day and continue to use the soaked bread, with perhaps an occasional feed of dry crumbs, for the first three days. The chicks are then placed out-of-doors and given, for homes, large coops with floors. The feed is gradually changed to meal, which we scald and allow to cool before feeding. A mixed meal, compounded of corn meal, middlings, Daisy flour and shorts in equal parts, we find much more desirable than any one of these alone. When the chicks are five days old we begin feeding wheat and cracked corn and from that time they have one or more feeds of dry grain every day. During the early life of the chicks they must be kept dry and warm, as a large death rate is the sure result of exposure.

As soon as possible we separate the sexes, and the males are fed all they will eat and rushed along to be ready for market at three months of age. As soon as the pullets are placed by themselves we begin feeding with a thought for their future usefulness as egg producers. They should not be allowed to put on too much fat by over feeding with corn. We continue the same meal as described, and add different kinds of grain, such as oats, barley and buckwheat. If chicks are yarded it soon becomes necessary to furnish more meat food than they can pick up, and animal meal is added to the compound in the ratio of one part in nine. We continue this feeding through the entire summer, giving mash twice each day, till the pullets are well grown, then

CORNELL INCUBATORS HATCH HEALTHY CHICKS

INCUBATOR ADVANCEMENT.

The Cornell patented system of temperature regulation, and perfected system of ventilation. The Cornell ventilates in Nature's way. Gets the proper moisture lines at the right time—in any locality—under all conditions—and at any season of the year. *Result: Healthiest and most vigorous chicks ever obtained by artificial incubation.* Cabinet construction—Compound door—Table top. Gold Medal; Highest Award at Buffalo Pan American Exposition.

PEEP-O'-DAY BROODERS are the brooders that are used exclusively by the largest and most successful poultrymen. On the market ten years. Thousands of testimonials. Our very large, finely illustrated catalogue contains valuable information. Copy mailed free. Poultry and Pet Stock supplies of all kinds.

ENSENORE, N. Y. R. F. D. August, 24th, 1903.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

It gives me pleasure to testify to the fact that I operated two Cornell Incubators this past season with marked success, hatching chickens from them numbering into the thousands. Hatches averaging from 75 per cent to 95 per cent of the fertile eggs used. Eggs being from ordinary stock. It would perhaps be of interest to you to know that I am deprived of my eyesight, operating your machines wholly myself. However, I do not attribute my success in hatching so much to my own skill, as I do to the use of the Cornell Incubators being so simple in adjustment and automatic in operation.

A. E. BIGELOW.

NOTE:—Learning that Mr. Bigelow was totally blind, we asked him how he maintained an even temperature without being able to see the thermometer. He informed us that he followed the old Egyptian rule of placing the egg against the eye-lid to ascertain the proper temperature.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co. Box 45, Ithaca, N. Y.

PEEP-O'-DAY BROODERS KEEP 'EM ALIVE AND MAKE 'EM GROW

changing to one feed of mash in the morning and grain the remainder of the day. As soon as possible we make up our winter flocks and teach them to search for their grain in a litter of straw. We plan to have Plymouth Rock pullets laying when six months of age. At this time they are being fed the morning mash and 2½ quarts of grain daily, for each twenty fowls.

The same feeding that brought the birds to laying maturity will usually keep them laying unless they were forced during the late fall by too high feeding with corn, when there may be some difficulty in getting them settled to steady laying.

There are no animals kept on the farm that are more susceptible to changes than fowls, and if they are made profitable there must be continuous care and watchfulness throughout the entire year. If careful attention is given to details, especially in the breeding and raising of young stock, we are sure that large profits can be realized from money invested in good, thoroughbred fowls.—Mrs. Ruel Chamberlain, Foxcroft, Me.

American Buff Plymouth Rock Club.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club was held in Madison Square Garden, New York, January 6th, 1904, many members being present. The following named officers were elected for the present year: Pres., H. R. Ringman, Battle Creek, Mich.; Vice-Presidents, E. E. Johnson, Kirkwood, Mo., and W. H. Overbaugh, Hanover, Pa.; Sec'y and Treas., W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y.; Executive

Committee, M. F. Delano, Millville, N. J.; F. C. Shepherd, Toledo, Ohio; F. G. Bean, Collegeville, Pa.

The Sec'y was authorized to issue a new catalogue as soon as possible, and this will be done. Mr. T. E. Orr, Supt. of Poultry at the St. Louis Exposition, was present and urged upon the members the necessity of making large exhibits in return for which the premiums will be large, the exhibits received, well cared for and returned at a small expense for each bird. The members present subscribed as a starter for specials for this show the sum of \$78, which we expect will be greatly increased by those who were unable to be with us.

Breeders who are not already members of our Club should join us now, so their names may be in our membership list in the new catalogue above mentioned. Membership fee and annual dues of \$1.00 each should be sent at once to

W. C. DENNY, Sec'y.

Rochester, N. Y.

If the fowls be stinted in food they cannot lay up material for eggs.

The male is the foundation bird, and is one half the breeding pen whether consisting of one female or eighteen.

It is much easier to hatch chickens in an incubator early in winter than to raise them to a marketable size after they are hatched.

Good management has much to do with the success in any pursuit. It does counts in poultry keeping, and usually determines success or failure.

THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

FREEPORT, MAINE.

Geo. P. Coffin, - Publisher.

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Write your name in full, giving post office address plainly, so there will be no mistake.

Make all remittances payable to GEO. P. COFFIN, Freeport, Maine.

The columns of this paper are open to communications concerning anything in which our readers may be interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry topics are solicited, and our readers are invited to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of ideas of mutual interest.

JANUARY, 1904.

New Year Ruminations and Resolutions.

As we enter upon the work of the New year, it is a good time to look back upon the work of the past year as a completed task, and as we review its successes and failures, we should consider the lessons taught by them, for they may be of great importance to the thoughtful breeder. Properly understood, failures may teach as valuable lessons as do the successes. It is just as important to know what to avoid as it is to know what to do, and the knowledge of both may be used to direct the operations in future work.

The beginning of the New Year ushers in a fresh season of activity, but before we go farther we should revise carefully, every action of the past year and compare it narrowly with what others have done, and thus lay out the plans for our work. One of the important steps is to take account of stock, and open an account with the flocks, so the true state of affairs may be learned at any time.

If the business is to be built up, caution and care are essential in every undertaking. It requires time, perseverance, the expenditure of money, thought study, and devotion to business to put it on a paying basis, and no successful enterprise has ever been established upon money alone.

It is a generally accepted saying that ninety per cent of those who engage in business in the commercial lines, make a failure of it, but the fact that only the ten per cent succeed does not deter the ambitious man from embarking in business, even though he sees around him on every hand, so many shattered wrecks. And so the world moves on towards its share

in the general perfecting of the universe, and every movement must be regarded as a step toward that ultimate perfection, which if it ever does come will not find many of the present generation worrying over the problems in which they are engrossed at the present time.

When that millenium shall be reached, and domestic poultry can be held in any color, shape or size, and each specimen will score a hundred points, and lay every day in the year, when diseases shall be unknown, and lice and vermin banished forever, then indeed shall the breeder be happy, for every egg will hatch, and every chicken live, and the incubator and speckled hen shall sit together.

But without looking ahead to that grand future, and feasting our eyes upon that vision, let us pause for a moment, and look around at the prospects and conditions now surrounding us, that we may be the better prepared to meet our duties and obligations as they appear.

Economy and a careful but cheerful attention to business must be the rule, and every action should be governed by intelligent purpose, and propelled by an unyielding force.

Courage is a necessary requisite in every undertaking and will keep much of the mental worry from showing its effects. Many of us have had a great deal of trouble, most of which never happened, and the tears we have shed over it, like the proverbial crying over spilled milk, have only served to disconcert us and weaken our capacity for work.

And so as we begin another year's work, let us consider well our situation. Let the mistakes of the past serve as an admonition for the future, for there are with all of us, many things that we would do differently, could we but recall the opportunities that have passed away, and we must not forget our own shortcomings even though the New Year may be rich in promises.

Editorial Notes.

We would consider it a favor if breeders will send us any items pertaining to poultry.

Write up your experience and tell us how you succeeded or why you failed. Tell us of your good egg record, your remarkable hatches, your new style of coops, new methods of feeding, anything that will be of interest to our readers. This is just the information that is sought by beginners of whom we have hundreds among our readers.

No matter if you have never written anything for publication, your experience may be of value to others, and if you can give us the facts it will be appreciated.

Any kind of food that will raise a mongrel fowl on the farm would raise an ex-

hibition bird. A house that is suitable for any hen is fit for a thoroughbred, and so with everything connected with the business.

The fact that pure bred fowls are in every respect superior to mongrels is coming to be more generally recognized, and the largest breeders are using pure bred stock exclusively in breeding stock for market purposes or for layers.

Before commencing the season's breeding, see that your flocks are culled carefully and the undesirable specimens removed from the breeding pens. The survival of the fittest has been the rule of nature in the evolution of species, and we can assist nature by weeding out the birds that possess defects that we do not want multiplied.

Instead of using the eggs from the whole flock indiscriminately, pen a few of the best birds by themselves, and use their eggs for hatching stock for the coming year. Get the best males possible and thus make a noticeable improvement.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisements in this number. Our advertisers are all reliable and can supply anything needed in the poultry business. If the goods you want are not advertised in this paper we can probably tell you where they may be obtained.

In writing to any of our advertisers be sure to mention that you saw their advertisement in the EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

The Estimating Contest.

Our readers who were interested in the estimating contest, on the total vote of Massachusetts, Ohio and Iowa, will be pleased to know that the official count of the votes has been announced. 1,680,774 is the total of votes cast for Governor in the three states named. Our readers who sent in any estimates, will receive from the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, a complete list of the winners of the prizes offered.

Freeport Poultry Association.

At the annual meeting of the Freeport Poultry Association, Dec. 29, the following officers were elected:

President, C. M. Brown; Vice President, Willis Snow; Secretary, Geo. P. Coffin; Treasurer, L. E. Curtis; Assistant Secretary, John Lunt.

Executive Committee, the above named officers, and V. C. Morton, James H. Banks, C. W. Bennett, M. E. Averill and F. C. Moulton.

Voted to hold an exhibition the coming season, the arrangements for which are in the hands of the executive committee.

Personal Mention.

The American Fancier has made a change of ownership and in the future will be published at Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. J. H. Drevenstedt, who for many years has been identified with the best interests of fancy poultry culture, will continue as editor, and we understand that Mr. J. W. Alvis, of Indianapolis, late publisher of the Inland Poultry Journal, will be business manager of the new American Fancier. It is to be published in magazine form and improved in appearance, but will remain a weekly, and fanciers who want the live news will continue to get them from the American Fancier, Indianapolis, Ind.

Messrs. Williams & Meltar, publishers of the Poultry News, inform us that they have secured the services of P. H. Jacobs of Hammonton, N. J., as editor of their paper. Mr. Jacobs was formerly the editor of Poultry Keeper, but has more recently been engaged as editor of journals devoted to agricultural implements and fertilizers. From his many years of experience with poultry Mr. Jacobs has gained much valuable information that may be of benefit to the readers of Poultry News.

Frank Heck's new paper, the Successful Poultry Journal is a winner. It is full of practical common sense poultry matter and handsomely illustrated. The subscription price is 50 cents a year, but we have arranged to receive subscriptions for it in combination with the EASTERN POULTRYMAN, and will send both papers a year for fifty cents. This offer applies to renewals as well as new subscribers.

The ad. of the Dandy Brooder, trap nest and specialties found elsewhere in this issue should be especially interesting to breeders of fancy poultry. These articles are the invention of Dr. A. F. Meserve of Danville, Ill., and were originally gotten up for his own private use, but have proven so satisfactory that they have been improved and patented and are to be given to the poultry fanciers at large.

They are said to be a decided improvement over similar articles now on the market and some of them are entirely new, they are guaranteed by their manufacturers to be all that is claimed for them, and it will pay anyone who is really interested in fine poultry to send for a free copy of The Dandy Brooder and Trap Nest booklet. THE DANDY BROODER, Danville, Ill.

Mr. Sewell's Ideas of the Langshans.

Mr. Franklane L. Sewell, the world's greatest poultry artist, in an article contributed to the 1904 Catalogue of the American Langshan Club says:

The history of the Langshan proves it among the oldest and purest races.

The Progress of the Langshan in America.—The Langshan is not as strongly before the American breeders as when a few years ago they were extensively advertised—*more printer's ink, more popularity.*

The Changes in Langshan Ideals in America—have been but slight modifications, with a view to increasing its already valuable economic qualities and establish its most attractive exhibition characteristics. I am gratified to observe that our American fanciers are very slow to take up with any "changes" in the true type

of Langshan as originally imported from China and sent to our breeders here from the Croods, of England. This type with its deep body and full round breast, has always proven so satisfactory in its product of fine flesh and abundant egg yield that our breeders will not knowingly depart, in their selections, from the genuine that they may admire as, far and away, the most attractive of any "Langshan Ideal."

The Utility Qualities of the Langshan.—Its reputation throughout the world, where given practical tests, is that it is among the most valuable, for all purposes for which they are kept.

The General-Purpose Qualities of the Langshan.—None better for home use, meat and eggs both considered.

The Langshan Chick, Care and Management.—One of the hardiest of all. Earliest to mature of its size. Dry, clean shelter, free from lice; clean water and food, with free range, results in success.

The Langshan on the Farm.—Vigorous, hardy, good foragers, splendid layers, faithful mothers, excellent for the table.

The Langshan in the City.—Many of the finest show Langshans we have known were raised on town lots. Do not overcrowd any fowl. The Langshan responds handsomely to good care in confinement or on large range.

The Langshan in the Show-Room.—Always popular.

Mating for Shape.—First, depth of body and fullness of breast; firmness in character of head; erect carriage; short, concave back; erect, widely-expanded, fully-furnished tail; squarely set legs, of length to give graceful carriage—not stilty.

The Langshan as a Table Fowl.—Winners of many prizes on both continents at leading dressed poultry exhibitions.

Preparing Langshans for the Show-Room.—Naturally a show-bird. In good health means well-fitted in full feather with the Langshan.

Mating for Color.—Langshans with the blackest eyes, darkest bills and shanks and with the whitest skin have proven with us the best in color and most potent in their offspring.

Green Bone and Poultry Profits.

My experience with cut bone as a food for fowls extends over two years only with a flock of 100 hens. Prior to that time I had not used cut bone and my article is based on the percentage of gain in the growth, health and eggs of fowls over the two years previous, when I did not use bone; all other conditions for the four years being the same.

My attention being called to the value

of fresh cut green bone as a food for poultry regularly twice a week I tried some crushed hog bones as best I could and fed it to layers. The result was so satisfactory, I bought a small bone cutter and began to feed green cut bone to my poultry regularly twice a week. I tried all sorts of bones and have found the hog and beef bones the best, being easier obtained and containing more of the nutritive value.

I get a soup bone of the butcher, shave off the meat (a little meat won't hurt, if you intend feeding as soon as cut) and I feed the same day it is cut.

Some people make the mistake of using bones that have been boiled or lain out and sun bleached. Some of the most essential feeding value of the bone has thus been lost, especially as feed for growing chicks. The animal, as well as the mineral, qualities of the bone is what is valuable. I experimented with cut chicken bone a little and fancied I saw an improvement over the other bone, but I am not sure, and even though there be, it is not convenient to get green chicken bone. Be sure that the bones used are not those of animals that have died of disease, old age or starvation. Bones of young animals are best.

For growing chickens, after two weeks old, I mix the bone meal with corn chops, dampened with curd milk (water will do), so that each bird gets from a half to one teaspoonful of the bone meal, according to age.

It is an excellent bone food for the fowl and general invigorator and growth forcer.

Extra large and quick growth bone in fowls means more meat, and more meat means 7 to 10 cents per pound.

For laying hens I feed mixed as above, only that each hen gets one tablespoonful twice or three times a week, according as I think they may need an extra allowance. They need more when they are laying rapidly or moulting.

The results of the bone as a feed is seen in a very few days in the renewed vigor, health and appetite, and last, but not least, egg product.

Taking every advantage gained by feeding bone—i. e., general health of flock, quick growth of broilers, increase in amount of eggs, etc., over the two years bone was fed, I figure it—and I keep close accounts—that the profit derived is 15 per cent. over the profits of the two preceding years. This 15 per cent. is attributed to the bone feed and the other increase in profits was credited to the source from which they came.

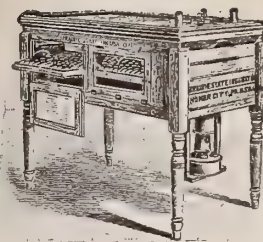
A good farm breed is one that is hardy, a good layer, good brooder, fine meat and readily fattened.

Have you Ever Seen **Prairie State Incubators and Brooders**

If not, you have missed a good thing. Have you ever seen a **Prairie State Catalogue**? If not, you have missed another good thing.

Have you thought about buying an Incubator and brooder? If so, get the **Prairie State** and you will have the best thing.

Sit down and write us at once or our new catalogue, which will give you full particulars.



PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.,

L. Box 11, Homer City, Pa.
(Always use box number.)



Views of the Milling Department of the Cyphers Incubator Company, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Poultry Goods, Bone Meals, Clover Meal, &c.

Where the Genuine "Cyphers Quality" Goods are Manufactured.

Herewith are shown a few photographic views of the Milling Department of the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y. The Cyphers Incubator Factory and the Mill herewith illustrated are the largest plants in the world devoted to the manufacture of incubators, brooders, poultry appliances, poultry foods, remedies, insecticides, disinfectants and standard poultry supplies. The new Cyphers complete catalogue for 1904, now ready for mailing (copy sent free to any address if you will mention this paper), contains forty-three photographic views of the Cyphers main factory, six views of the Cyphers poultry food and clover mill and eighteen views of the Company's three branch houses located at Chicago, Boston and New York.

The growth of the Cyphers Company's business has been simply phenomenal. From a modest beginning it has developed into the most widely known and successful enterprise of the kind in existence. During the year ending June 30th, 1903, it did half a million dollars worth of business, and from July 1st to December 1st, 1903, the increase over the same period in 1902 was 94 1-3 per cent, something truly remarkable. March 1st, 1903, there

were 407 persons on the company's pay roll, 104 of whom were employed in the general mailing and correspondence offices at Buffalo. December 15th, 1903, which may be said to represent the beginning of the busy season of 1903-1904, this company had 226 persons regularly in its employ.

Last fall the capital stock of the Cyphers Incubator Company was increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000 to enable it to meet the demands of its rapidly growing business. Ninety-seven and a half of the new stock subscribed for was taken by old stockholders.

The Cyphers Incubator Company is sole owner of all patents and trade marks under which its goods have been manufactured during the entire period it has been in business. Owing to the years of labor and the many thousands of dollars expended in improving the Cyphers brand of goods, all articles of this company's manufacture are placed on sale under patent, trade mark, copyright and seal, thus to protect Cyphers customers who wish to obtain the genuine "Cyphers Quality" and are unwilling to accept any substitute. More than one thousand responsible dealers, located in all parts of the country, now carry these goods regularly in stock. Following is a list of the Cyphers specialties as manufactured ex-

clusively by the Cyphers Incubator Co.:

Cyphers Non-Moisture Incubators, Improved Pedigree Egg Trays, Three-apartment Outdoor brooders, Indoor and Sectional brooders, Safety Brooder stoves, Chick Shelters, Portable Poultry Houses, Colony Houses, Model Brood Coops, Revolving Egg Cabinets, Imperial Egg Packages, Practical Egg Testers, Drinking Fountains, Wall Fountains, Dry Food hoppers, Grit and Shell boxes, Chick Food, Forcing Food, Scratching Food, Laying Food, High Protein Beef Scraps, Short-cut Screened Clover Hay, Mealed Clover, Shredded Clover, Standard Poultry Remedies, Napcreol Disinfectant, Guaranteed Roup Cure, Egg Stimulant, Lice paint and Cyphers Practical Poultry books, including Profitable Poultry Keeping In All its Branches, Care and Management, Poultry Houses and Appliances, Profitable Egg Farming, Profitable Market Poultry and Capons for Profit.

Write today to nearest office for complete main catalogue and separate poultry supply catalogue for 1904. Free to any address if you will mention this paper. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.
Buffalo, N. Y., Court & Wilkinson Sts.
Chicago, Ill., 310 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y., 21-23 Barclay St.
Boston, Mass., 34 Merchants Row.

THE CYPHERS GUARANTY

You buy a certainty when you buy a Cyphers Incubator

Each and every **Genuine Cyphers** Patent-Diaphragm, Non-Moisture, Self-Ventilating and Self-Regulating Incubator sold by us or by our authorized agents is **Positively Guaranteed:**

- First**—To produce larger, stronger and healthier chicks and ducklings than any other style or make of incubator.
- Second**—That where it is run in competition with an incubator of any different make, it shall, in three or more hatches, bring out a larger average percentage of the fertile eggs, in strong healthy chicks and ducklings than does its competitor.
- Third**—We warrant the Cyphers to be self-ventilating, to require no supplied moisture, to have the most accurate, sensitive and durable regulator, to maintain the most uniform heat, to operate with less oil, to be strictly automatic in action, and to be in all essentials the simplest and easiest to operate, requiring less labor and less attention than any other style or make of incubator in the world.
- Fourth**—That each and every Incubator we send out will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser who will give it a fair trial or it can be returned to us within 90 days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be refunded.

Signed—CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.

Built for Business—Sold on Honor.

Our New Complete, Descriptive Catalogue for 1904 is Free if you name this paper. Address nearest Office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., BUFFALO, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Poultrymen's Necessities

Cyphers Patented Appliances, Balanced-Ration Poultry Foods, Clover Products, Complete Remedies, Insecticides, Practical Poultry Books and all Standard Supplies.

Ask also for Separate Poultry Supply Catalogue. Mailed Free.

Grant M. Curtis.
President.

H. E. Moss
Vice-President.

Geo. E. Littlefield
Secretary.



A Fancier's Friend.

As long as man has trod the earth and made habitations under the tropical suns as well as the dreary Arctic plains, as long as pages of history can be traced back, just so long hear we of man's truest friend, the dog. Dogs modelled themselves through ages to suit the demands, that an ever exacting owner puts forward. Nature provided them with a long and heavy coat of hair in order to be able to serve their master, the Esquimo and Laplander, and nature then granted them a hairless exterior, where hot days and warm nights makes a covering a nuisance—in Mexico and other tropical countries. The old-time shepherd dog, having a brain perfected in line-bred generations, is one of the few most favored types of the present day, where actual service, quick perception and staunch fidelity are required. How could the shepherd on the Scotch hills perform his task if it was not for the faithful assistance of his dog? To be or not to be, a shepherd means to have or not to have, a good collie dog. The demands for beauty have kept alongside, with the requirements for bracing altitudes, and the collie of today is a specimen that is fit to grace the mansions of the wealthy as well as to assist in making life's weary way easier to the humble.

I beg our reader's pardon if I seem to get enthusiastic, but as collies have proven to me on more than one occasion to be of superior merit in many ways, I cannot help but give the devil his due, as the saying is. One of that tribe is now lying below my chair, soundly sleeping, because he had a good day's work separ-

ating a flock of 280 geese, as to quality and sex. The work of driving ducks or geese into certain pens, to herd geese on a certain field, or to bring back any stragglers, falls all upon Prince.

Night marauders, too, or four-footed, cannot practice their depredations, because collies are on guard.

A collie, if taken in hand as a puppy, from eight to sixteen weeks' old, and if bred from a brainy line of ancestors, that have always been kept at work, will surely please even the most exacting master in the short space of six months. First, teach them to have confidence in you, be always kind, use the same words as much as possible if you wish them to do a certain thing, and always reward them with petting after the task has been accomplished.

A collie will learn the difference between a white, black or mottled fowl, etc., etc., and will catch any particular bird that you may point out to him without harming the same.

When the first cold nights remind us of the coming winter, we go along the highways and byways to pick up the birds that have been missed in cooping during night-time, and here is where a good collie proves himself of value. He will run them down, lay his front feet on them, and wait till his master coops the half wild chicken. A bark leads the searcher to the spot where Prince has covered his game. It is generally understood that a terrier is the best ratter. This may be true all things considered, but if your collie knows you to be a fighter of that vermin, he will soon go and do likewise and use more brains in his pursuit than

a dozen terriers can command. We have a feed house and rats generally try to sneak in after dark. The collie was aware of this, and Prince and one of his mates formed a partnership to break up the rat's night's feasting. The door of the house being open, one dog will go in and chase the rats while the other one will quietly wait outside to receive them when they are trying to escape. They have practised this game until no rats can be seen anywhere, and we are actually wishing at times that a rat would show up to keep the dogs in practise. Another very valuable feature is their anti-fighting characteristic. No male bird, if they be ever so vicious, are allowed to have a setto as long as one of the collies is around. The beauty of this is apparent when it is taken into consideration that on a large farm not all male birds can be housed single or where a massing of male birds on a free run is desired. Place a collie in with them and fights will cease. The dog will jump in between them and bark and scare them apart as often as their fighting proclivities may assert themselves. Tricks, such as bringing a paper from a certain store, to go after an order or to open and shut doors and gates, collies will learn almost by themselves. Our dogs are the little one's best playmate. The baby not yet two years old, loves to romp on the lawn with his collie, and the dog knowing the weak condition of his playmate, will suffer harm rather than injure it by rough or quick actions. The baby can actually do anything to the collie and need fear no harm. Have seen baby falling asleep with its little curly head laying on his hairy coat, and the dog, an other-

wise very obedient specimen, did fail to respond to repeated calls to follow his master. The dog would raise his head, wag his tail, and his look would seem to seek forgiveness for disobedience, because he could not raise up without letting baby's head fall. Such incidents bring the four footed-friends nearer our hearts. A great cynic once said: "The more I see of man the better I fancy my dog," and while we care not to indorse all of this saying, yet I will say, man's best friend in the animal kingdom is a dog, and collies lead them in brains, fidelity and endurance.

If all poultrymen had a collie we believe more poultry, and better poultry, would be the result, and in addition to this, master and family would learn quicker nature's lesson. The world is full of wonders, and it takes opportunity to learn them all. Grasp your opportunity and study a collie. — *Progressive Poultry Journal*.



A Successful Incubator Man.

When we see a successful business enterprise, it is natural that we should make inquiry as to the causes which have brought about the success. It is said that two things are necessary in business,—men and money. If men succeed without the latter as many of them do, it is all the more to their credit. If we were to choose, therefore, we would choose the man rather than money without the man.

Mr. A. F. Cooper has received more than ordinary honors or common success. He is known to the world at large as an incubator man first and foremost. He is President of the Prairie State Incubator Co., of Homer City, Pa., one of the largest incubator concerns of the country, and from a financial point of view by far the most successful.

It is interesting to notice what has brought about this marked degree of success, surely it was not money to begin with because the business was started without a dollar. In company with his partner, Mr. J. L. Nix, an exhibit was made of the Prairie State incubator at the Fat Stock Show, Chicago, 1887 which resulted in cash prizes of \$150. First and second premiums were taken and their bank account was augmented just that much. Otherwise there was not a dollar put into the business which is now known in every civilized part of the world. It was energy, close application to business requirements, a thorough knowledge of the poultry business which Mr. Cooper possessed and a desire to do everything well and at all times to tell the truth about it, which has been the greatest cause no doubt of the Prairie State's success.

Mr. Cooper's foundation experience was gained at Homer City in charge of

the Homer City Poultry Farm where he worked for two years for \$200 a year, and then two years more for \$400 a year to learn how to hatch and raise poultry scientifically.

We are led to bring the success of this man to the attention of the public at this time because he has just returned from a very successful business trip abroad. He sailed from New York, Aug. 29th and returned arriving at New York, October 18th. While abroad he established business connections in new fields and brought back orders amounting to more than many an incubator concern does during a whole year.

Mr. Cooper began his incubator business in 1889. At that time he was not a partner. He became interested and began the management of the business in 1892. In addition to being President of the Prairie State Incubator Co., Mr. Cooper is a director in the Indiana Savings and Banking Company at Indiana, Penn. A member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and Secretary of the Pennsylvania Legislative Committee, President of Geological Survey Commission, member of the World's Fair Commission from Pennsylvania, member of the Live Stock and Art Commission of the World's Fair, President of the Incubator Manufacturers Association of America, an organization for the betterment of artificial incubation and brooding, President of the Pennsylvania Legislative Fanciers Association, director from Pennsylvania of the American Poultry Association, and has for fifteen years been one of the managers of the School Board in Homer City.

From this one can readily see that the subject of this sketch is a very busy man. His career has been a very honorable one. He is unassuming and all he will say in his own behalf is that he tries to deal right and do right by every one.

THE WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE-LIST.

Important Changes and Corrections Announced by Chief Coburn.

Since the preliminary edition of the prize-list for the World's Fair live stock show was issued, Chief Coburn of the Exposition Department of Live Stock has made a number of important additions and changes. In the poultry classification twelve varieties have been added, including Rose Comb Brown Leghorns in the Mediterranean class, Black Red game bantams, buff turkeys, and the following non-standard varieties: Gray Japanese bantams, Indian game bantams, Jersey Blues, Klondikes, Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks, Pea Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Crested White Polish Bearded bantams and White Javas. Some other varieties are under consideration and will probably be added before the publication of the final prize-list. Several eliminations have been made in the pigeon classification because of duplication or other causes, and some classes not now complete will be enlarged.

Study for variety in the feed of the fowls during the winter. To this end in many cases it will be found advisable to save up and store away all of the small unmerchantable potatoes, turnips and apples as well as the cabbage that fail to head up. They are worth more to feed to poultry during the winter than for any other purpose and can be used to a good advantage.

Salzer's National Oats
Greatest oat of the century.
Yielded in 1903 in Ohio 187,
In Mich. 231, in Mo. 255, and in
N. Dakota 310 bus. per acre. You
can beat that record in 1904!

For 10c and this notice
we mail you free lots of farm seed
samples and our big catalog, tell-
ing all about this oat wonder and
thousands of other seeds.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
La Crosse,
F. Wis.

**Partridge Plymouth Rocks,
Silver Plymouth Rocks,
Silver Penciled Wyandottes
"Puritans" The new white breed.**

W. C. CROCKER,
Box 10-76, FOXBORO, MASS.

BARRED ROCKS

If looking for winning birds, male or female, or a first-class breeding one, write me. I can please you.

W. H. PALMER,
BEVERLY, MASS.

EVERY BIRD in my pen of Buff Orpingtons

from which I offer Eggs 15 for \$2.00, scores over 90.

Every egg they lay is large and brownish and will weigh 28 ounces to the dozen.

For further particulars, write
W. W. FISH, Freeport, Maine.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Prize Stock and great laying qualities. All dark brown eggs. Price \$1.00 per 15. When ordered in lots of 100 or more, a liberal discount will be made.

SAMUEL S. SYMMES,
Winchester, Mass.

FOR SALE.

150-Egg Star Incubator.

Good as new—CHEAP. Address
GEO. H. COFFIN,
CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.

**CALIFORNIA,
ESTRELLA COLONY,
PASO ROBLES HOT SPRINGS,
San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.**

Twenty and 40-acre Fruit Farms, \$20 to \$25 per acre, Dairy Farms, \$15 per acre; easy terms; Lots in the Town of "Estrella," 1 acre each, 4 in a block, \$25 each—cash. Farms improved for non-residents and fruit trees and grapes warranted. **INTERNATIONAL COLONIZING CO.,** 71 Broadway, New York.

MORTON'S S. C. Rhode Island Reds

are bred for exhibition and utility. Won 1st on Cockerel, 3d on Cock, 3d on Hen, at Lewiston, on three entries. Also won my share at Freeport, and other shows. I make a special study for large utility stock. Correspondence answered promptly.

V. C. MORTON, Freeport, Me.
BOX 494.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

Under this heading we will insert classified advertisements of **forty words** or less **one month** for 40 cts., **four months** for \$1.00 or one year for \$2.50. For additional words above forty add one cent per word for each insertion. Each initial or figure will count as a word. Cards will be run in uniform style and without display. The full amount of payment must accompany copy, or the advertisement will not be inserted.

When writing to any of these advertisers mention **EASTERN POULTRYMAN**.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Eggs \$6 per 100. Birds, \$1.00 and up. Circular for stamp. **WILLIAMS & METLAR**, New Brunswick, N. J.

OAKFIELDS POULTRY. Buff Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Young and old stock for sale. Choice birds on free range. Great layers. **F. W. HILT**, Warren, Maine.

TRAP NEST Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cockerels from hens bred for eggs by use of trap nests; best hen this year has laid 230 eggs in one year. See what September editorial says of trap nests. **HARRY WILLETT TAYLOR**, Berlin, Maryland.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Hawkins strain direct. Light or dark matings. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Crowther strain direct—30 eggs, \$1.50. From good utility bred stock 50 cents per dozen. **W. D. HOFFSES**, South Wal-doboro. P. O. Address, Lawry, Maine.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Eggs \$6 per 100. Birds, \$1 and up. Circulars. All letters receive personal and prompt attention. **WILLIAMS & METLAR**, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

MINORCAS.

BLACK MINORCAS. Excellent pullets, hens, cockerels, guaranteed to please; moderate prices. 15 eggs, choice matings, \$2.00. **LIGHTFOOT**, Box M, Penn Yan, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. Want big, white eggs, winter and summer? Buy my fine Black Minorca hens, pullets, cockerels. Strain that wins everywhere. Moderate prices for birds that will please you. **J. M. LIGHTFOOT**, Penn Yan, N. Y.

MINORCAS. S. C. White Minorcas, pure stock and first class layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Poor hatches duplicated at half price. **W. H. BRAZIER**, 41-2 East St., Fitchburg, Mass.

NELLIS'S Thoroughbred S. C. Black Minorcas. Greatest egg strain; eggs, \$1.50 for 13; \$2.50 for 20. Pure White Ducks, 75 cents for 11. Everything guaranteed. **JOHN J. NELLIS**, Fort Plain N. Y.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. Winners at America's leading shows, Boston, New York, Chicago, have been produced from eggs that I sold at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. I can also offer some special bargains in stock of both varieties. A trio of either variety at \$5.00. Better trios, \$10.00. **GEO. P. COFFIN**, Freeport, Maine.

YOUNG CHICKS.

YOUNG CHICKS, newly hatched and two to ten weeks old. Thoroughbred. Market and exhibition. Shipped safely any distance. Better than eggs for hatching. Try them instead at no higher prices. **VILLEVIEW POULTRY FARM COMPANY**, Salem, N. Y.

COCHINS.

BUFF COCHINS. Hanchett's strain direct. Winners at largest shows in East. Eggs \$3 per 13. White Cochins Eggs, \$6 per 13. Chicks for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. **W. H. WILSON**, Waterbury, Conn. Box 768.

ANCONAS.

ANCONAS. Two trios at \$5.00 and ten at \$3.50 per trio. The two trios are the pick of my entire yards. The pullets are laying now. **BEAUTY BROOK POULTRY FARM**, Cooperstown, N. Y.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

IN A '40 CLASS. My White Cochins Bantams won 2 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third on six entries. Shaylor's Dominiques hold the champion prize record; a few winning cockerels cheap. Eggs \$2 setting; White Leghorn and Buff Wyandotte eggs \$1 setting. **W. SHAYLOR**, Lee, Mass.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Parker & Scripture, at "The Pines," breed over 50 varieties of thoroughbred poultry. A good variety to choose from. Send for Circular; it's free. **PARKER & SCRIPTURE**, Union Street, Bangor, Me.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

GEORGES VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Guaranteed pure bred, prolific layers of large brown eggs. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Stock always for sale. **E. N. PENNEY**, Warren, Maine.

SHOVE'S RHODE ISLAND REDS won 4 prizes at New York, 1902. The season of 1903 will find us breeding the Single, Rose and Pea Combs, as well as our popular strain of Houdans. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40. Also Belgian Hares and Homing Pigeons. Stock for sale. Send for Circular. **DANIEL P. SHOVE**, Fall River, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, Rose and Single Comb. Prize winning stock bred for utility and quality, dark brown egg strain. A trial convinces. Special mating eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Member **R. L. Red Club**. **RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY YARDS**, Stanton St., Malden, Mass.

WYANDOTTES.

YOUR OWN PRICE. Four White Wyandotte Cocks, one year old. If you want one to head your pen, now is the time to buy. They will make fine breeders. Young stock later. Circ. **LOUDEN POULTRY YARDS**, Riverside, Conn.

WHITE WYANDOTTES ONLY. If that is what you want, write us. We have hatched hundreds for our fall and winter trade, from large, snow-white birds. If you want stock or eggs, place your order at once. Eggs half-price, \$1.50 per 15. **LOUDEN POULTRY YARDS**, Riverside, Conn.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from my breeding pen that won at Boston, 1902, 1903. \$1.50 setting, \$6 per 100 eggs. No better stock in the world. I have bred White Wyandottes over 14 years. Won 100 prizes. **JOSEPH S. GATES**, Westboro, Mass.

EXPRESS PREPAID. White Wyandottes. Circular free. **ARTHUR HARTMANN**, Box 117, Nappanee, Ind.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. Choice cockerels. One cock (one year old). S. C. White Leghorns. These birds are prize winners. Strong healthy stock. Write for prizes. **I. A. RILEY**, Bridgton, Maine, R. F. D.

LEGHORNS.

CENTRAL POULTRY FARM. S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Choice breeding cockerels direct from Waterville stock or my own—the Wyck-off-Blanchard strain. They have free range and are strong, healthy and vigorous. Write for prices which are right. **ARTHUR L. BILLINGS**, Prattsburgh, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB BROWN, AND WHITE LEGHORN Cockerels, to make marked improvement in your egg yield for utility purposes, \$1 each. Our stock is of the best. If interested in the fancy and exhibition birds, write for prices. **WILLIAMS & TUTTLE**, Naugatuck, Conn.

CHERRY VALLEY POULTRY YARDS—A few choice S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. Cockerels for sale cheap. Also S. C. Black Minorcas and Black Javas. Write for price list and catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **CHAS. H. FILE**, Prop., Rouseville, Venango Co., Pa.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, direct from Kulp's. Several trios for sale for \$3.50 to \$5 per trio. **BEAUTY BROOK POULTRY FARM**, Cooperstown, N. Y.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. The greatest layers of all. Birds that are buff in color, have fine shape, combs, etc.; \$4 per trio. Cockerels \$1 to \$2 each. Bred from pure stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. **EARL COOK**, Pratt's Hollow, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS.

THE ORPINGTON—60 cents year, 5 cents single. The American Orpington Club catalogue, 12 cents. Eggs and stock of all varieties Orpingtons. The Willett trap-nest identifies hen and egg, with or without confining the hen. **W. P. WILLETT**, East Orange, N. J.

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS. Golden and Silver Sebright, Black and White Cochins, White Japs, White Polish, and B. R. Game Bantams. High Class Brown Leghorns. Fowls, Chicks and Eggs in season. Full pedigree, Eng. Beagle Hounds. 100 Pups, from winners and hunters. Quality corresponds with prices. **ZIMMER (DEBONAIR)**, Gloversville, N. Y.

I WON more first prizes on Golden and Silver Sebright Bantams at the Pan-American Exposition than all my competitors combined. Choice stock bred from these winners, cheap. Buy of me and win. "America's Best." **CLYDE PROPER**, Schoharie, N. Y.

CLOSING OUT SALE—On account of lack of space, we are going to dispose of all our White Cochins Bantams, including our winners at Johnstown, New York, Rochester, etc. Here is a chance to get some cockers for this year's show. Have six Black Cochins Bantam cocks, excellent in shape and black to the skin, at from \$5 to \$10 each. Also some extra fine Golden Sebright and Buff Cochins Bantams for breeders and show birds. **L. S. CRANDALL**, 12 Steuben Park, Utica, N. Y.

OTHER BREEDS.

UP-TO-DATE POULTRY YARDS are supplied with "Breeders and Winners." Will sell all this year's breeding pens at almost one-half their value. Write your wants. My prices will surprise you. Guide and Catalogue mailed, 10c.

J. T. CROUTHAMEL, Box E, Franconia, Pa.

BROODERS.

ONLY 50 cts. in stamps for full directions—How to build a good Brooder house costing only \$1.50 and two hours time. It beats any outdoor Brooder ever made out of sight. **OLD HOMESTEAD BROODER CO.**, Middleboro, Mass.

INCUBATORS.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR. None better. Incubator and Brooder cost less than five dollars. Thousands are in use in the West. Agents wanted. Address **C. H. BEMIS** P. O. Box 71, Granby, Mass.

PHEASANTS.

1000 PHEASANTS, 20 VARIETIES, Eggs in quantities cheap. 2000 Belgian Homers, 900 pairs Indian Runner Ducks, Cochins and Seabright Bantams, Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs, Anconas, Silkies, etc., 90 cts. setting. All breeds, Fancy Show Pigeons, \$2 a pair. Fantails, all colors, \$1.75 pair. Ringdoves, Quail Turkeys, Mandarin, Wood Ducks, Swans, Peafowl, Roebuck, pedigreed Collies, etc. Pamphlet illustrating all breeds, colored plates, points on breeding, discount, exchange, 20 cents. Reply for stamp only. 5000 Pigeons and ornamental birds wanted. **UNITED STATES PHEASANTRY**, **FERD SUDOW**, Prop., Amityville, N. Y.

PIGEONS.

FANCY PIGEONS in Blue and White Fantails, Black and Blue Owls, Black Winged Turbats, Black and Red Magpies, Red Jacobins, Red and Blue Homers, Red Tumblers, Red Barbs, Satinets, Black Pied Pouters, Archangels, odd birds, White Owl hen, Black Saddle Fantail cock, Solid Yellow Turbit cock. Write your wants. **HARRY B. SPENCE**, St. Stephen, N. B.

MONEY MADE RAISING PIGEONS. We furnish breeders and buy all you raise. Particulars and illustrated book describing all varieties and care thereof, 7 cts. 1000 for sale, all varieties. Squab breeders a specialty. **WM. A. BARTLETT**, Box 52, Jacksonville, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIG MAIL FOR POULTRYMEN. Ten cents inserts your name in our mammoth Poultry Directory which brings you sample poultry papers, catalogues, etc., every day. Send for samples and prices on poultry printing. **SCHADT'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE**, Box 52, Goshen, Ind.

POULTRY NEWS. 25 cents per year. The farmers' best poultry paper. Sample free. Agents wanted. New Brunswick, N. J.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
Greene Brothers' Hen Lice Killer.
IT IS PUT UP IN PERFORATED TOP BOXES.
USE NO OTHER (20 cents a box, sample 10 cents.)
AGENTS WANTED AT 50c COMMISSION
BOX 142 LEOMINSTER, MASS.

Should You Be Brown's White Wyandottes

in want of Pullets or Cockerels in

**BROWN LEGHORNS,
BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
WHITE WYANDOTTES,
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
LIGHT BRAHMAS,**

we can furnish you the same at reasonable prices.

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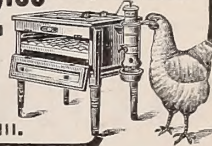
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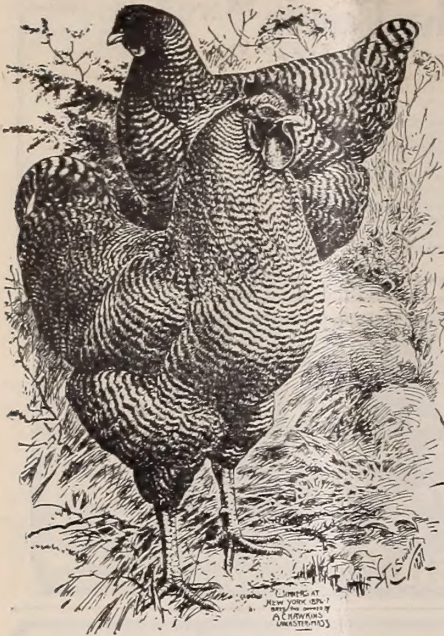
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